



UNITED LIBERTY ALLIANCE
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EX UNITATE VIRES

CAPE INDEPENDENCE: AN ACHIEVABLE REALITY

The Cape Region is fundamentally different from the remainder of South Africa (SA), and it was an independent state for hundreds of years. It is the only region in SA where the minorities (brown and white) have always been the clear majority and overwhelmingly speak Afrikaans as their home language. Cape citizens have a unique culture, heritage and language, but since they have virtually no democratic influence in the wider SA they are increasingly being marginalized and vilified.

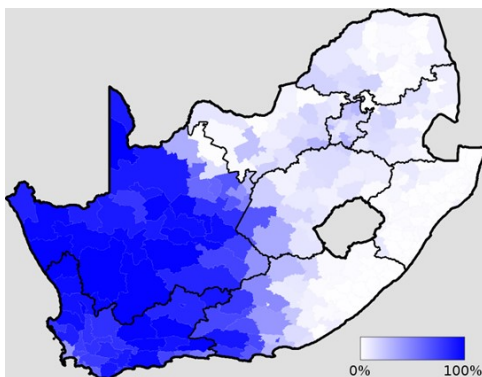
Our market studies indicate that the majority of Cape citizens support independence, especially when they learn about its feasibility and huge benefits. For example, the Cape's tax share will immediately double after independence, which will allow education, healthcare, and critical services to be improved to first-world standards. The water and power crises can also be solved permanently.

Cape independence is however more than just beneficial, it has now become a necessity. Minorities in SA are facing existential threats due to land Expropriation Without Compensation, land invasions, race-based laws, crime, violence, corruption, porous borders and economic decline. Only an independent Cape, including Transoranje, will provide minorities a safe haven free from these threats.

There are no insurmountable obstacles in the way of independence. All that is required is for the Cape and Transoranje citizens to claim it. More information is available at www.u-l-a.org

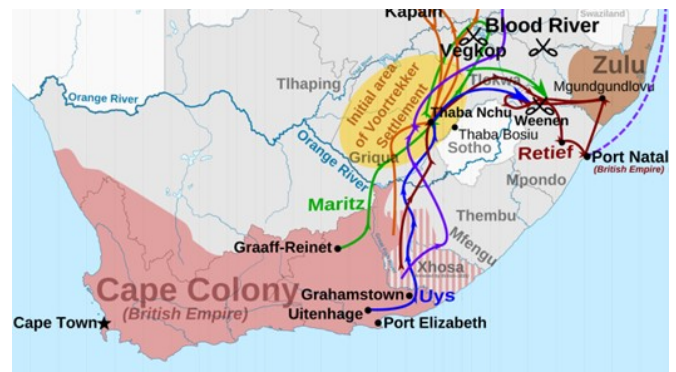
THE CAPE IS FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT

The Cape Region (the current provinces of the Western-, Northern- and parts of the Eastern-Cape) is intrinsically and fundamentally different from the remainder of SA. The Cape is so unique that you have to wonder why it is part of SA in the first place. This uniqueness is clearly visible in the distribution of Afrikaans speakers in SA:



The majority of the Cape's citizens speak Afrikaans as home language (in most areas 75% or more), along with a concentration of English speakers in the Cape Peninsula (Cape Town). This is because the Cape's population overwhelmingly consists of the brown and white ethnic groups, who form the majority across the entire region. The reason for this is that the original inhabitants of the Cape are the various Khoi and San groups, followed by the Dutch settlers and

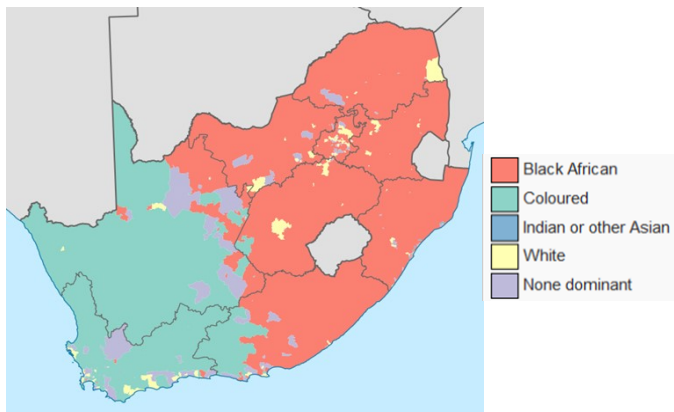
Malayan slaves from 1652 onwards. All of these groups are distinct from the black African peoples who migrated down from central Africa. Only in the 1700's did the Cape citizens first meet the black Xhosa nation near the Great Fish River in the Eastern Cape, which led to the Xhosa Wars from 1779 to 1879. The relevant areas are shown in a map of the Great Trek (1830's):



And in this map of the Cape Colony in 1806:

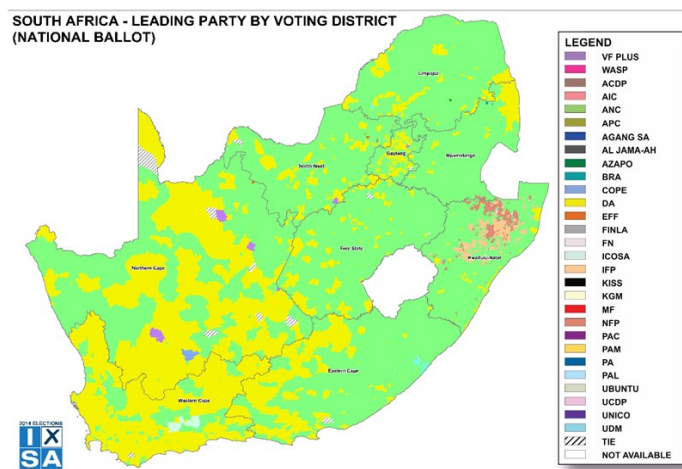


The current brown ethnic group in the Cape are the direct descendants of Khoi and San First Nations, who intermarried with the European settlers from the earliest times. The original inhabitants of the Cape Region is therefore the current brown ethnic group, followed by the Europeans and Malays who have resided in this region for more than 360 years. All of these groups have a shared heritage and predominantly use the Afrikaans language, and their historical ownership of the Cape is still clearly visible today in the demographics of South Africa (please note the map legend uses the obsolete term "coloured" for the brown ethnic group):



It is also evident that no black group can make any historical claim over land in the Cape Region.

In recent times the Cape has also diverged politically from the remainder of SA. For example, in the 2014 general elections the Cape Region voted overwhelmingly for the pro-Western DA, while the rest of SA was dominated by the ANC.



The question therefore has to be asked: If the Cape is so fundamentally different from the rest of SA, why is it still part of the current SA? This is solely due to the historical actions of the British Empire, who conquered the whole of SA during the second Anglo-Boer war. The Empire unilaterally incorporated the four independent colonies (the Cape included) into the Union of SA in 1910,

in order to make administration easier for them.

It is interesting to note that the British Empire had previously tried several times to create a Southern-African Federation, but was only successful once total control was won through the Anglo-Boer wars. The British colony of Southern Rhodesia (today Zimbabwe) was also nearly incorporated into the Union of SA in 1922.



The current territorial borders of SA are therefore purely a leftover from its colonial past. They are nothing more than lines on a map that were drawn by a colonial empire that has long since dissolved. Anyone that therefore argues that these borders should be maintained effectively supports the arbitrary division and conglomeration of regions by colonial empires. One does not have to look far to see the end result of borders that were drawn this way without respect for the inherent demographics of a region, especially given the situations in countries like Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Burma, etc.

LEGAL BASIS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Independence of the Cape Region is completely permissible and justifiable according to both the SA Constitution and International Law.

SA Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1995, states in article 235:

"The right of the South African people as a whole to self-determination, as manifested in this Constitution, does not preclude, within the framework of this right, recognition of the notion of the right of self-determination of any community sharing a common cultural and language heritage, within a territorial entity in the Republic or in any other way,

determined by national legislation.”

This article explicitly allows sovereign territorial self-determination, if the inhabitants of such a region has a shared heritage and demands self-determination. Several other articles further allows language and cultural self-determination, including articles 30, 31 and 185.

International Law

The concept of self-determination is enshrined in multiple international conventions. Most importantly, the right to self-determination is defined in article 1 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which was ratified by the SA government in 3 October 1994 and re-affirmed on 10 December 1998. The SA government is therefore legally bound to this convention, which reads as follows:

“1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

2. All peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic co-operation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence.”

The right to self-determination also forms a core part of the *African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights*, of which article 20 states the following:

“1. All peoples shall have the right to existence. They shall have the unquestionable and inalienable right to self-determination. They shall freely determine their political status and shall pursue their economic and social development according to the policy they have freely chosen.

2. Colonized or oppressed peoples shall have the right to free themselves from the bonds of domination by resorting to any means recognized by the international community.”

South African, African and International Law unequivocally confirms that any group of people with a shared language and / or cultural heritage has the right to total self-determination. This includes the right to independence if the SA government opposes Cape self-determination.

It is further also clear that the inhabitants of the Cape can legally work towards independence, and that this independence can be obtained by

peaceful and internationally accepted means.

It is also clear that the racism, discrimination and cultural murder that the SA government practices towards the Cape minorities are in breach of multiple international conventions.

Independence Prerequisites

The Cape region already complies with all the prerequisites for independence, as prescribed by the Montevideo convention. The only action that is required is for the Cape's citizens to claim their independence. Once this decision is made, independence can be requested from the SA government. If the SA government decides to not respect the aforementioned conventions then independence can be declared unilaterally.

How Will it Work?

It is important to realise that obtaining independence (i.e. secession) is completely above the politics of the current SA. By declaring independence a new country is created with a new constitution, new political system, new political parties, etc. No current politically party, or even the SA government, can legally object to independence if it is the will of the Cape's citizens. It is also likely that politicians who oppose this process will find it very difficult to be respected and supported after independence.

After the Cape Region (or a part of the Cape Region) has chosen independence, either via a referendum or by membership of the United Liberty Alliance (ULA), the international community will be requested to provide peacekeepers to ensure a peaceful transition. This will be similar to the UNTAG task force that was present when Namibia gained independence from SA in 1990.

During the transition process the current Cape provincial and local governments will remain in place, and all current SA legislation, including the SA Constitution, will remain in force for the interim. The current provincial government will take over the responsibilities of the national government in the Cape region, and will also be responsible for organising new democratic elections as soon as possible. A new independent electoral commission will be appointed to conduct the elections, and international observers will again be invited to monitor the elections.

During the first elections, the citizens of the Cape will choose their own government. The newly elected Cape parliament will perform all of the functions of both the previous national and

provincial parliaments, and will therefore have full executive authority. A constitutional committee will be appointed to propose changes to the current SA constitution to make it applicable to the new Cape state, and these changes will have to be approved by the Cape parliament with a two-thirds majority.

The new Cape state is then established, and the normal constitutional democratic processes will subsequently be adhered to. The ULA has already established shadow committees for each national government department, in order to plan a smooth and peaceful transition and to ensure that citizens are fully informed.

BENEFITS OF INDEPENDENCE

The two core benefits of independence for the citizens of the Cape Region are:

1. The new Cape government will be directly accountable to the Cape citizens alone, which will ensure that they will act in the best interest of the Cape.
2. Almost all of the Cape's tax income will be spent within the Cape Region and to the benefit of Cape citizens, compared to less than 50% currently.

A whole range of practical benefits follows from these two core benefits, including:

1. Cape laws and policies will respect the wishes and needs of the Cape citizens, e.g. healthy economic policy, recognition of property rights, zero discrimination and racism, etc.
2. The Cape will control its own essential services (water, electricity, communication) and infrastructure (roads, airports, ports), and can quickly upgrade these to first-world standards. The ongoing water- and power crisis can be permanently and sustainably solved.
3. Social services (education, healthcare, policing, etc) will be delivered much more efficiently, and crime will likely reduce significantly.
4. The cultural and language heritage of the Cape can be protected, and our unique identity can be promoted.
5. Improved border control will halt the influx of illegal migrants and stop cross-border criminal activities. This will protect Cape jobs and further reduce crime.
6. With an accountable government the Cape

will once and for all be free from the corruption, incompetence, obsession with race and anti-capitalist policies of the SA government.

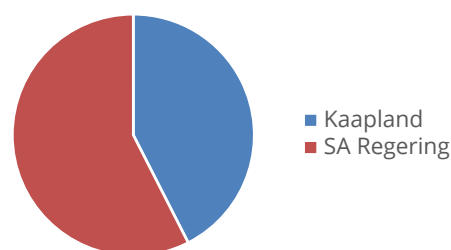
The overall outcome will be that the Cape can decide its own future. It is expected that the Cape's economy will grow far quicker than anywhere else in Africa, and that chronic poverty could be significantly reduced. The Cape will therefore likely become a developed, first-world nation in a short amount of time.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

The Cape region's economy will be able to function independently, both in the terms of the free-market economy and the government budget.

Cape Government Budget

The income of the new Cape government will be far higher than their expenditures, since currently only about 45% of the tax collected in the Cape is given back to the Cape Region. The remaining 55% is taken by the SA national government, but this is vastly more than required for the few services they provide to the Cape.



The Cape Region's tax revenue allocations can be found in the Division of Revenue Bill of 2018, where the following tax income allocations are made to the current Western- and Northern-Cape provinces (in Billions of Rands):

| Funding Instrument | Western -Cape | Northern -Cape | Total |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Equitable Share | 47.5 | 12.5 | 60.0 |
| Conditional Grants | 12.8 | 4.1 | 16.9 |
| Local Government Grants | 4.8 | 1.7 | 6.5 |
| Total | 65.1 | 18.3 | 83.4 |

On the other hand, the South African Revenue Service (SARS) received more than R1,144 billion in tax in 2016/2017 tax year, of which at least 16% came from the Western- and Northern Cape. Thus, of the more than R183 billion tax revenue taken from the Cape Region, only R83

billion was returned to region. The remaining R100 billion was taken by the SA national government. The poor services they provided to the Cape in return for this large sum can in no way be regarded as value for money.

The revenue available to the new Cape government will therefore immediately more than double after independence, without raising the tax rates for citizens or companies. It is therefore abundantly clear that the new Cape government will not only be able to collect sufficient revenue, but will be far better off after independence.

Free Market Economy

The average household income of the Western Cape is 149% of the SA average, and for the Northern Cape it is 104% (according to 2014 data). The unemployment rate of the Western Cape is also less (19.3%) than the SA average (24.5%). Residential property in the Cape represents more than a quarter (26.5%) of the entire SA residential market, and the Gross National Product per capita is 122% of the SA average.

The Western Cape has a healthy first-world economy based on services (25.9%), manufacturing (14.7%), retail (14.5%) and transport (9.9%). Agriculture and fisheries are large export sectors, and the largest provincial import is crude oil that is processed at the Milnerton refinery and exported to the rest of SA.

The Northern Cape has a much smaller economy, but has strong agriculture and mining sectors. It is also fast becoming the most popular location in Africa for large-scale solar power generation, and is expected to become one of the world's foremost renewable energy producers. The Northern Cape is also prominent in scientific research, specifically in astronomy.

Economic Independence Conclusion

The economy of the independent Cape Region will be able to function completely autonomously. The new Cape governments will receive an additional R80-100 billion to spend in the region, without additional tax on the population. This additional income can be used uplift people out of poverty, to provide all citizens with quality education and healthcare, and to foster economic growth and innovation. The Cape region also has a range of opportunities for industries that will drive strong economic growth, and these will be supported by the new Cape government.

INDEPENDENCE OF ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Essential services and infrastructure do not represent an obstacle to independence, and in fact most of these services can be operated much more efficiently and cost-effectively after independence.

Water

The 2017—2018 Cape Town water crisis was directly caused by the SA national government, who manages water supply at national level. Firstly, a water licensing system was introduced that forced large-scale water users to use their entire water quota each year, otherwise they lose it forever. The water management system should have rather encouraged water saving by large users, by allowing them to receive some of their water savings back in future years.

Unbelievably, several offers were ignored from companies who proposed to construct water desalination plants at zero cost. These companies offered to build both the desalination plants and their solar power stations using their own capital, while selling the desalinated water to the municipality at the same tariffs currently paid. Some of these companies are based in the Cape and are world leaders in desalination, but their offers were immediately rejected since they are owned by Cape citizens who are not members of SA's black majority (and therefore don't comply with the race-based BBBEE legislation).



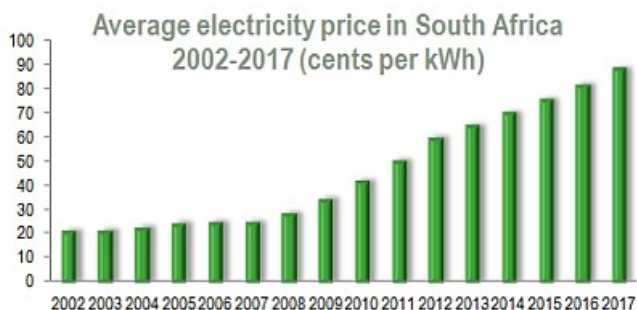
After independence the Cape can replace the self-destructive water licensing scheme of the current SA government, and can also implement the Israeli water supply model where drinking water is primarily produced by desalination and waste water is purified for agricultural use. These changes will prevent a water crisis from ever occurring in the Cape again.

Electricity

Eskom, the national power utility, caused a nationwide power crisis from 2007 due to years of mismanagement, poor planning and corruption. The SA national government also failed to implement its own power policy from 1998, which directly contributed to the power crisis.

Although Eskom is now almost completely bankrupt and has been downgraded to junk status by all major credit ratings agencies, the power situation has improved temporarily since 2015. This can unfortunately solely be credited to the reduction in power demand due to the power crisis and the shrinking SA economy.

Eskom's power tariffs have more than doubled in real terms between 2007 and 2017. The reduction in demand and increasing prices have now locked Eskom into a downward spiral where it sells less electricity every year and therefore has to increase its tariffs to survive. But these increased tariffs then cause the demand to decrease even further.



Because solar energy is already much cheaper than Eskom's tariffs, the SA government introduced legislation in 2016 to nationally control licenses for all power installations greater than 1MW. Even if they are not connected to the national grid. It is clear that this legislation is intended to protect Eskom's monopoly by limiting the construction of stand-alone renewable energy installations, and this will lock the Cape into Eskom's further tariff increases for decades to come.

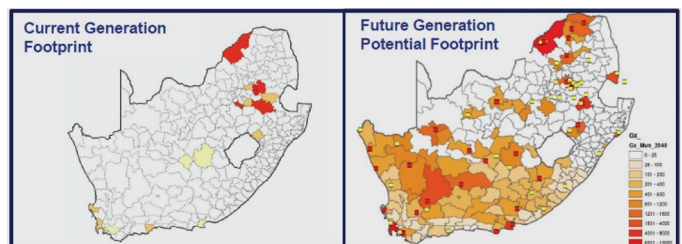
It is therefore clear that the Cape must strive to become independent from Eskom as soon as possible.

Most current Independent Power Producers (IPP's) are situated in the Northern Cape, while a few are located in the Western Cape. The Cape Region currently has the following total generation capacity:

- Base Load: 2100 MW (nuclear and hydro)
- Peak: 3335 MW (pumped storage, concentrating solar with storage and gas turbines)
- Renewable (variable): \pm 2100 MW (PV and wind)

The average yearly consumption of the Cape region is estimated as 3000-3500MW, with a peak of 5100MW. Based on the above generation capacities it is likely that the Cape will be able to supply its own demand by 2019, especially if additional energy storage systems are installed.

Eskom itself is projecting that the Cape will become a nett exporter of power in 2-3 years, and further predicts that the Cape will become the dominant power producing region in Southern Africa by 2040:



Fuel

The Cape region already produces a significant share of SA's fuel. After independence the Milnerton refinery will continue production of petrol, diesel and a range of by-products for both the domestic and export markets.

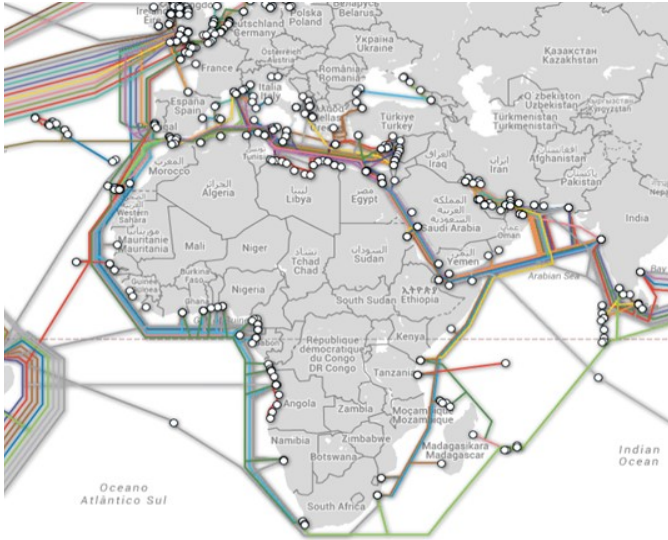


PETROSA currently processes natural gas to petrol, diesel, industrial alcohol and by-products at the Mossel Bay plant. The gas fields near Mossel Bay were recently expanded at a cost of R9 billion for the drilling of three new boreholes.

Communication

Cape Town is the landing point for several submarine fibre optic cables from Europe, the Americas and India. The Cape region therefore has excellent internet connectivity to the rest of the world, and this will not be impacted by independence. In fact, after independence the Cape

will be in an excellent position to supply internet and other digital services to the rest of SA.



National Motorways

The vast majority of roads in the Cape are already under provincial control, with the exception of national motorways. These national routes are controlled by SANRAL, who have in recent times aggressively tried to convert all national routes to toll roads. The reasons for this are unclear, since most of these roads previously didn't require tolls for maintenance and upgrades.

It is not considered a challenge to place the motorways in the Cape region under local control.

Airports

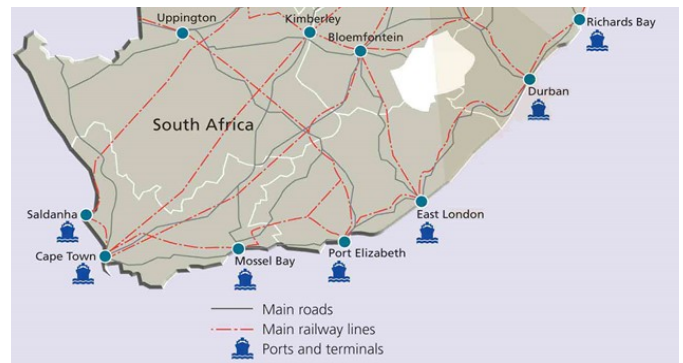
The Cape Town International Airport currently handles the bulk of commercial air travel, including international flights to several European countries, the UAE, Qatar, Turkey and several African countries. Most major towns have smaller airports that handle domestic flights.

Several other large airports in the Cape region can be converted to accommodate passengers or freight if required, including Ysterplaat (Cape Town), Uppington, Overberg and Langebaan.

Ports

Three of the eight existing commercial ports in SA are found in the Cape Region, namely Table Bay (Cape Town), Saldanha and Mossel Bay. These ports are sufficient for the import and export requirements of the Cape Region, both now and in the future.

Cape Town's port handles more than 2,500 ships of all types annually, and almost 900,000 Twenty-Foot Equivalent (TEU) containers. Saldanha is



the largest and deepest natural harbour in the southern hemisphere. It is currently used primarily for the export of minerals, although there are also multipurpose berths that are used by tankers transporting fuel to and from the West Coast strategic oil storage farm.

NECESSITY OF INDEPENDENCE

The goal of this document is to give hope to oppressed minorities in SA, by demonstrating that independence of the Cape Region is both highly beneficial and practically feasible. It would however be an omission to not also mention the existential threats that minorities currently face in SA, since these threats are the reason why independence has now become a necessity. The following paragraphs are an abstract from a full risk analysis performed by the ULA:

Since the end of Apartheid in 1994, SA has descended into a spiral of corruption, incompetence, poor service delivery and violence. This deterioration is primarily due to the widespread corruption, incompetence and nepotism of the ANC-led government. Many, if not most, government departments have become dysfunctional, with the resulting lack of service delivery resulting in regular violent protests and riots. During these riots violence is often directed at minorities, with attacks on persons as well as property looting and arson being commonplace. This is in addition to the high crime rates present throughout the country.

The failures of the government have also negatively impacted the SA economy, resulting in stagnating growth and ratings downgrades to junk status. This exacerbates the already high unemployment rate, leading to frequent crippling strikes and violent wage riots. Several critical infrastructure systems and services managed by government are on the verge of collapse, including power supply, water supply, healthcare and education. Post-apartheid race-based em-

ployment legislation (so-called BBEE and AA) has resulted in the mass retrenchment of skilled minority workers (both brown and white), further hastening the collapse of critical services.

Instead of admitting their comprehensive failures over more than two decades, the SA government has consistently blamed small minority groups (which constitute less than 20% of the population) for the numerous problems of the large poor black populace. The SA government has found the white minority an especially convenient scapegoat for their own failures, despite this group having had no political, military or fiscal power since the end of Apartheid more than 24 years ago. This vilification of minorities is actively supported by radical far-left Marxist groups, and unfortunately appears to enjoy popular support among a large percentage of the black group.

White farmers have been the targets of a sustained campaign of brutal attacks, often leading to the rape and murder of entire families (including babies). White farmers are 4 times more likely to be murdered than the general population. The final nail in the coffin is the recent government policy of land Expropriation without Compensation, whose stated goal is to take land away from white commercial farmers to give to the black populace. The SA government is committed to this policy, despite there being no rational justification for it and the numerous examples of countries where similar policies have led to ruin (e.g. Zimbabwe, Venezuela, etc.). Several minority groups have indicated that they view private property rights as a red line, since crossing it will endanger SA's food security and undermine the fundamental capitalist principles of the SA constitution and economy.

These existential threats represent fundamental, long-term, and deeply-rooted issues for which no solutions have been found in more than two decades of democratic rule. Unfortunately there are not many options left on the table for a peaceful solution, and current government policies are exactly the opposite of what is required for a peaceful long-term solution.

Independence of the Cape Region is therefore the only remaining alternative for creating a safe haven for SA's marginalized and vilified minorities.

This will not only ensure their safety and survival, but will also provide an environment for them to thrive and enjoy their basic human rights without domination and oppression.

THE TRANSORANJE REGION

Aside from the Cape Region, Afrikaans-speaking persons also formed the outright majority in the Transoranje region in the 2011 Census. Transoranje consists of the western area of the Free State province, the eastern area of the North-West province and the central area of Gauteng. Transoranje was obtained through purchases and conquests by the Voortrekkers during the Great Trek, as shown in the map on page 1.

Transoranje will form part of in the Independent Cape state, since it will link the majority Afrikaans speaking population in this area (including the very large Afrikaans concentration in and around Pretoria) to the Cape. The resulting independent state is shown below.

CONCLUSION

Cape and Transoranje independence is feasible, practical, fair and it has now become the last resort for minorities in SA. It should also be clear that the many advantages of independence far outweigh the potential disadvantages.

Ultimately, the question remains: **When will our citizens take their future into their own hands, and make it bright?**

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